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If our friends who tavor us with manuscripts nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose

A Few of Senator Mason's Theories The younger Senator from Illinois did not come into this world until his colleague, the Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM, had lived long enough to be a man and a voter. Nevertheless, it is Mr. MASON and not Mr. CULLOM

that is now doing the talking. Senator Mason is reported as enun clating on Saturday three separate propositions concerning the Republican nomina tion for President in 1904, namely:

1. That the head of the national ticke must come from Illinois or Indiana next time. "This," says Mr. Mason, "is a practical certainty. Ohio can't have the honor

2. That if the Illinois Republicans are united three years hence, they will present to the convention the name of the Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM for President.

3. That the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW was not in earnest when he uttered his third-term talk. "He had either taken a No. 13 pill," says Mr. Mason, elegantly, or was trying to advertise his dining car. It's one of his jokes."

There seems to be a small hiatus in the logical process by which Senator Mason reaches the conclusion that it is practically certain that the next Republican candidate must be either an Illinois man or an Indiana man. Ohio has repeatedly had the honor again. But even barring Ohio, there are forty-two States of the Union besides Illinois and Indiana, with a total population of not less than 63,132,-349. Yet perhaps Senator FAIRBANKS of Indiana will agree with Senator Mason, if nobody else does.

Unity among the Illinois Republicans is very desirable, now and next year and the year after, and in 1904 also. Moreover, if the united Republicans of Illinois should present to the next Republican National Convention the name of Mr. Mason's much older colleague, they would be doing an entirely dignified and legitimate thing. But as Senator Mason delivered this opinion after a conference with Senator Cullom upon present rather than future conditions in Illinois politics, we must infer that Senator Mason's hankering for harmony proceeds quite as much from the contemplation of his own chances for reelection to the Senate eighteen months hence as of Senator Cullom's chances for the Republican nomination for President thirty-six months hence.

As to the third proposition, Mr. Mason is all wrong. Senator DEPEW was never more in earnest in his life. He was not joking. He was merely following a heart impulse, regardless of other considerations. If President McKINLEY has given the matter a thought, he has already forgiven Senator DEPEW. Let it drop.

America on the British Turf.

The racing over the Downs at Epsom during the past week has been of especial interest to the citizens of the United States. whether they have an acute or a mild interest in the racing of running thoroughbreds. The winner of the Derby was an English-bred horse, to be sure, but he was owned by a Yankee, trained by a Yankee and ridden by a Yankee. In the Oaks, run on Friday, the Americans had everything pretty much their own way. The results in these two important events on the English turf made the blood of thousands of Americans course a bit quicker, not because of their own special but because Americans were at the fore less smartly over a foreign racetrack after an American victory than in a foreign sea after the triumph of our arms.

The racing at Epsom, however, had in-Oaks most offer subjects for interesting cerned it is undoubtedly true that the best horse won. But because he was born and bred on the other side and only leased for the occasion by Mr. WHITNEY, it is probably true that a great majority of Americans would have been much better pleased had the race been won either by Mr. WHITNEY'S Prince Charles or by Mr. KEENE'S Olympian. Both of these are American-bred horses, and had either one turned up the winner there would have been real cause for Yankee jubilation.

When it is remembered, though, how the race was run, you might be pardoned for concluding that the real hero of this year's Derby was the American-bred Olympian, half-brother to Cap and Bells, and son of the American-bred Domino, which was the son of the American-bred Himyar. We learn from the story of the race cabled from the other side that Olympian was first away at the flag-fall and made the running for a little over a mile. For the Domino style of racing, descended from sire to sons like Commando and Olympian, odyovski, so some of the reports of the race stated, was never made to travel so fast in his life before. The Yankee was Britisher must follow or take a beating. When the race was over and the time was

the fact should be understood. great liking for a long journey. But Olym- hard and early days when domestic ani- side of law instead of lawlessness. A

about elhers of the Domino get? Two days after Olympian forced Volodyovski to break the Derby record, Cap and Bells ran the Derby course of about a mile and a half and won the Oaks with such ridiculous ease that her nearest competitor was six lengths behind. Her time was 2:44 2-5. or \$ 3-5 seconds slower than the time in which Volodvovski ran practically the same distance. Who shall say that if Domino's daughter had been harder pressed she would not have equalled and. perhaps, lowered Volodyovski's record? And what shall be said of Domino's greatest son. Commando, who is "burning up" the American tracks, has run a mile faster than any three-year-old that anybody hereabouts has ever heard of, and has been able to retain his speed and go as far as he has been asked to go, a distance a little short of one and a half miles?

When, however, the performances of merican thoroughbreds in England are recalled, not only during the present year but in years past, it does seem to be true that the English thoroughbred has better staying qualities than the horse of American breeding. With the exception of the victories of Mr. KEENE's Foxhall and Mr. LORILLARD'S Iroquois, years ago, and the one winning this year of Mr. LOBILLARD'S David Garrick, our horses have shown to better advantage on the English tracks n the shorter races. Mr. WHITNEY'S Prince Charles was regarded as one of the best two-year-olds here last year. Mr. WHITNEY'S Kilmarnock was regarded by nany last year as the best three-year-old in the United States. When Prince Charles was asked to go the Derby distance and win, he made a poor response. In the few races that Kilmarnock has run this year in England he has shown little evidence

of his last year's form. Many reasons may be advanced for the inability of our horses when running on foreign tracks to go a distance. It may be, for instance, that Prince Charles is not as good a three-year-old as he was a two-yearold. It may be that Kilmarnock would not have been the horse he was last year under any circumstances. But this is a fact: For several years American owners of thoroughbreds have discouraged distance racing. They have protested to racing associations against races as long as or longer than a mile and a half. The result has been that our horses have been trained for performances of the touchand-go style. Then, too, American horses are not used to carrying the weight im posed upon English horses. When American owners conclude that distance racing is worth their while, and that ability to carry weight at any age and for any distance is an evidence of stamina, there may be more American winners of the English Derby and the Oaks.

Cabbages and the Astral Body. Mr. CHARLES W. LEADBEATER, an Eng-

lish theosophist, is lecturing in this country on "Occultism and Vegetarianism." There is no necessary intimate connection between the two systems or philosophies It is possible to pursue the occult on a full stomach; and among the carnivo; ous neoples many more persons have renounced meat for their stomach's sake than for the sake of any devotion to recondite knowledge. Still, the mystical and visionary temperament is much promoted by fasting or a thin diet. Your beefeater may be exposed to raids of nightmares, but he is less liable to permanent ascetic hallucination. The monstrous mythologies of Asia don't speak well for the effect of vegetarianism upon the mental processes. Mr. LEADBEATER must have been in India either in the spirit or, we were going to say, in the flesh, but the word must seem impolite to vegetarian ears. Among the Mahatmas he has learned to venerate cows; and he is now acquiring merit by not eating them.

Everybody to his taste and to his system. The vegetarian who scratches meat from his bill of fare because he finds or thinks he finds that meat disagrees with him is a plain, practical philosopher, following his premises and acting for the greatest good of number one. If he likes meat but will not eat it because he believes with Mr. LEADREATER that every animal has a soul and particular interest in horse racing, and that each slain animal has left a soul, "filled with hatred and a sense of in them. The American flag waves no injustice, and the astral world is filled with their souls, the influence of which reacts upon humanity, especially upon children, giving them cruel natures "-the man who so believes and puts his belief terest primarily for the horsemen. To the in practice deserves respect. He has thoughtful among these the Derby and the sacrificed to a principle the gratification of a desire. But in primitive faith, so far reflection. So far as the Derby is con- as primitive faith can be judged from its survivals among savage peoples of to-day, the whole world was full of souls. Man, beast, tree, plant, rock, cloud, were all in one class, each with its indwelling soul. Potatoes and cabbages and carrots are forms of tree spirit or spirit of vegetation. The presence of life in a tree or a vegetable was too evident to be neglected by the

savage observers and reasoners. How can Mr. LEADBEATER be sure that his lettuce salad is not deplored in the lettuce division of the astral world, or that astral peas are not rattling with indignation in their astral pods at the cruelty of man? The trees that bleed and groan in VIRGIL and DANTE were no wonders to the earlier world of animism, a world perhaps no more surprising than that of occultism Asparagus and celery make no plaint audible to the dull ear of man, but how can Mr. LEADBEATER know the feelings and opinions of celery and asparagus. There properties they acquire and the improveare strange stories of man-eating plants. that distance he was, in truth, the whirl- Suppose an oak or an elm could stretch wind son of his whirlwind sire. It was down its arms and grasp a man, even a vegetarian, take him up and eat him. Suppose a potato had teeth instead of eyes. and to daughters like Cap and Bells. Vol- It is pleasant enough to be a plant eater, but it cannot be pleasant to be eaten.

Mr. LEADBEATER doesn't carry his theory of souls and foods far enough. There are setting a heart-breaking pace and the plenty of cases in which trees or inanimate objects have been tried for injuring or killing men, and flogged, hanged hung up it was known that a new Derby or burned after due trial, conviction and record had been made and there was much sentence. What would a man get before British enthusiasm over the greatness of a jury of cauliflowers or Hubbard squashes? Volodyovski. But it was an American The truth is that man eats not according that while we have denounced these atrochorse that really lowered that record, and to justice, but by power. He preys upon | ities, they have upheld them, or at least the weaker, whether he dines upon roast have never denounced them or established For some time racing men have been ribs of beef or eucumbers with tomatoes and enforced any penalties upon parties doubtful about the stamina of the get of and onions. He fattens vegetables as guilty of them. On the contrary, they Domino and there may be some who will cannibals fatten captives. Mr. LEAD- have so far condoned them or even identipoint to Olympian's performance in the BEATER compares meat eating with man fled them with their own policy that they Derby as a justification for this doubt. eating. Vegetable eating is in the same have howled at those who did condemn It may be said that Olympian's running class. Men don't eat from justice, but them as "enemies of organized labor." If was characteristic of his sire—that he ran from hunger. There are savages that will this is the attitude of organized labor, then a mile with the speed of the wind and then not eat their totem, bird or plant or ani- the latter, of course, is a public enemy. collapsed. It is true that Domino was not | mal, save annually and sparingly as a sort invincible over a distance of ground, and of sacrifice and sacrament or a magical offered to organized labor two striking it seems to be true that Olympian has no means of increasing the supply. In the opportunities to proclaim itself on the

the same fount so far as primitive philoso phy was concerned, plants and animals have gone down and man has come up. And the "ooarse" meat-eating races of Europe and America haven't thrived the Worst

It is true, as Mr. LEADBEATER says, that a large part of the population of the world is and has been vegetarian. This is largely the result of necessity, enforced in many cases by religion. In part it is the adaptation of diet to climate. People can't very well eat what they can't get. Consequently vegetarianism may yet have notable recruits. For example, England, so long the land of beef and mutton, is dependent upon the United States, Canada and Australia for her meat supply. War or new tariffs or political change may cut England off from her butcher. The United States, Canada and Australia may become as thickly populated as Rhode Island or even Belgium now is. Then the meat man may be looked upon as the cave man now is, and the horn of the green grocer will be exalted. The vegetarians have the right to be hopeful, even if they don't agree with Mr. LEADBEATER, who says:

"After death we live in the astral body. We build our astral body here, and if we are fed on the lower and coarser food when we reach the astral state we shall find ourselves in touch with only the lower grade of those who have preceded us to the other world finer kinds of nourishment, we shall find ourselves who have passed away."

We have no thought of irreverence toward occultism or vegetarianism, but are onions and garlic among the higher and finer kinds of nourishment that fit mankind for he astral state?

We Had a Little of Canada As the Canadian trains approach the Pacific on their journey across the continent a magnificent spectacle is suddenly presented far to the south-the dome of Mount Baker, our snow-topped summit whose volcanic fires give evidence, now and then, that they are still glowing. It is not so high by nearly 4,000 feet as Mount Rainier, the culminating point of the Cascade Range, but it towers above everything else in view and is a noble and impressive object. Friday last was a very busy day not far from the northern foot of the mountain. Here was one of the gaps in the boundary between the United States and Canada that had not been surveyed. As it happens, rich mining claims have been in precess of development along this undetermined part of the line. Americans are chiefly interested in these mines. They acquired their properties in good faith, conformed strictly to our mining laws, and fully believed that they were working

in our territory. But nobody knew exactly the political status of this strip of mining claims and the question could not be solved without a scientific survey. A lot of Canadian miners asserted that the ground was on their side of the line and trouble has been brewing for months.

This indefinite and unpleasant situ ation has led to an official survey of the disputed territory; in other words, the boundary line to the north of Mount Baker has been located by extending the known parts of the line to the east and west through the unsurveyed gap. The surveyors, including Mr. SINCLAIR, our representative, are said to have decided that the line is about three-fifths of a mile south of the roughly calculated delimitation that, for several years, had been accepted as approximately accurate. This being the case, about 2,000 feet, north and south, of the American mining claims are transferred to the Canadian side of the line. This information comes from Canadian sources, but in view of what has occurred there

is little reason to doubt its accuracy. On Friday last the Canadian miners swooped down upon these American claims, some of which have been developed into rich mines, and jumped them all. They justified the act on the ground that the claims had not been staked according to Canadian regulations nor duly recorded as is required by Canadian law. The American owners have, of course, appealed to the authorities at Ottawa. It is not to be presumed that the Canadian Government will countenance any injustice; it is to be expected that the rights of the American owners will be recognized and established. Similar misunderstandings have arisen in other mining districts, particularly in the Yukon territory. After the definite delimitation of the boundary all property interests on both sides of the line have been recognized and safeguarded.

The occurrences at Mount Baker emphasize the need of completing the survey of the frontier. The boundary between the two countries is so plainly marked that no misunderstanding can arise except in a few places among the northwestern mountains. These gaps in the surveyed line, fourteen or fifteen in number, aggregate 220 miles and occur at places where unusual difficulties were presented by mountain ranges, dense forests or almost impassable streams. The frontier in these places was, therefore, left for later determination; but mining and other enterprises are now being established in many mountain regions near the line on both sides. The interests of all concerned demand that neither the citizens of this country nor those of Canada shall be involved in perplexity as to the political status of the ments they carry out.

An Issue Over Crime.

Since the upheaval on the Missouri Pacific railroad brought the modern trades union into great prominence THE SUN has been in conflict with it on one vital question-crime. Scarcely a great strike has been undertaken without our finding occasion to uphold the strikers' right to strike, and in unison; but no great strike can be recalled not marked by blood, shed through the strikers' assaults upon men not belonging to their union.

Our conflict with the unions has been

The news found in last Saturday's SUN pian is only one of the progeny of Domino, mals were scarce and precious, one would trades union massmeeting at Paterson of Mars.

THE SINE MORDAY, SURE 10, 1901 tance to certain strikers who would have assaulted other laborers who refused to leave work at their beheat. At Albany the information was given out that no member of a trades union would be permitted to join the police force of the state,

the militia. What body of trades unionists, however humble, will champion law and order and the common right to work by repudiating. in organized labor's name, the disorderly spirit that made itself heard in Paterson and in Albany?

The effect of the investigation by Congress into hazing at West Point appears already to have passed away. Two members Congress, Senator DIETRICH and Congressman STARK, both of Nebraska, have announced their intention to support HENRY L. Bowley of their State in his violation of his word and of the regulations. Senator DIETRICH says he will have BOWLBY sent back to the Academy; Mr. STARK says he will appoint him to the vacancy caused by his dismissal. Yet probably both of these statesmen will wonder in future years why hazing is not stamped out at the Military Academy, and like some of their fellow Congressmen, advocate the closing of the school as the only way to end the custom. It is greatly to be hoped, for the reputation of he Senator and the Congressman, that they may change their minds before they their threats into effect. Enough evil has peen done to discipline in the army by the Ill-advised interference of Congressmen. With our larger army, and the larger number of officers, there is less room for clemency n cases like that of Bowlby, and every use of such power as Congressman STARK threatens has a disproportionately far-reaching and evil effect on the service.

The gifted lobster, said to be from 3 to feet long and 14 hands high, which has been captured off the Maine coast, is a museum piece. Some public-spirited man should buy t for the Anti-Imperialist League in Kilby

According to the Springfield Republican, 'the old times' were not noted for ameniies in intercollegiate sports." Well, the insane, monotonous cheering which now makes a college baseball game a weariness and a nuisance had not been invented in the good old times; nor did the partisans of one nine try to break down the nerves of the other. Cheering came when there was play on either side that called for it. A good play of your opponents was applauded tremendously, and occasional faint outoursts of cheering or derision at an error were soon drowned in hisses and attributed o freshmen, sub-freshmen or "muckers. There has been a lamentable muckerizaion of college sports. A fair and manly treatment should be revived. A college paseball game of to-day is pretty sure to be babel of maniacs who had rather see their side win than treat the other side decently.

STRANDED AMERICANS ABROAD. distake of Those Who Go to England in the Hope of Finding Employment.

LONDON, June 1 - Year after year American itizens come over to this country who, both for their own good and for that of Americans residing here, should stay at home. I mean those Americans who come to London with little or no money in their pockets, but with a vague hope of finding employment here.

The hope perhaps is not always entirely vague; but in ninety-nine cases out of 100 it is entirely vain. The wanderer perhaps brings excellent credentials him, and may, perchance, have ability. But in this country employment is not procured except through personal references. No number of written testimonials brought over from another country have the east effect in helping any one to get employ-

ity in which no one can truthfully say the American citizen is deficient, would show a man who wants something to do that he has fifty chances of finding it in America to one in the United Kingdom. Day by day men ma read in their newspapers how America is expanding in every direction in which an able bodled, sensible man can earn a livelihood Day by day the same fields in Europe are contracting and yet seldom a month goes by that one does not hear of, or see, some American who has come over here, without any plans without any personal friends here, thinking

that he may get work or better himself. As a rule he does neither. Then he wants to get home again. By this time he has no money, and he finds it impossible to work his way back on a steamer or even a sailing vessel. Now and again a man may be able to sign, if he has had some experience at sea, but to all intents and purposes working your way back to anywhere does not count as a means of locomotion.

Cattlemen occasionally say that a return passage was promised them. If this is the case such promises are frequently broken, and the result is that a penniless American citizen, able bodied, and perhaps willing to work, finds himself adrift in a foreign land, and is forced to take measures neither in consonance with his own self-respect nor indeed seemly for a citizen of his great coun-

I'nable to earn a living here he applies first to the American Consulate. There he finds that Consuls do not exist for the purpose of providing able-bodied men with funds. Then he goes to one of two final refuges, the officers of the American Society in London, or the office of any American newspaper that has an establishment here. It is needless to point out the sheer impossibility of either of these institutions providing what is necessary; but it is necessary to point out that the number of penniless, disappointed men who apply to them in the course of a year would greatly surprise any one who had not actual experience of it.

If an American wishes to come over here and spend his money on horses or society, or anything else, he will find no difficulty in accomplishing his aim. But if he has no definite appointment here or at home, he can only hope to find it in the latter. 'To come here under such circumstances means misery and vain beggary.

The Columns for the Protestant Cathedral.

From Cassell's Magazine. One of the most interesting architectural features of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, when finished, will the Divine in New York, when finished, will be its thirty-two massive granite columns. The architects plan called for such giant columns that it was found necessary to build a special lathe to turn them. The lather is by far the largest in the world, and is a unique piece of machinery. It is 86 feet in length, weights 135 tons and swings a feet 6 inches by 60 feet. It has eight cutters, each taking a three-inch cut, so that a column is reduced two feet each time the cutters traverse the entire length of the bed. The corners of the stone are roughly hewn off by hand before it is placed in the lathe. It takes six weeks to dress and polish a column. The final polish is done with the aid of emery and water.

Fifty Years After the First Great Peace Es

From London Truth. To men whose memories reach back half a century there is a touch of Irony in the spectacle of a naval and military exhibition to celebrate the Jubitee of the Crystal Palace. What a commentary upon the vanity of the illusions of 1851! The great exhibition was to usher in a reign of peace to bind the nations together in universal brotherhood, to aubstitute friendly rivalries of art and science and industry for the barborous conflicts of armies and ficets. But those bright hopes were soon shattered, and now after the lapse of fifty years the building consecrated to the triumphs of peace is given up to the worship

THE LOCTING AT PERIN. one Held by the Missionaries -HI jh Praise

for Gen. Chaffee. LONDON, June 1 - Writing of what he sa in Pekin for the Westminster Gasette, George Lynch describes how the Sisters of Charity Mission of Pietang, after relief had arrived, strove at once to begin their labors again and nurse and feed and teach the chilren that remained

"Their talk," he says, "was not of con pensation. It was merely of how they could tet their ruined mission house at for work again-the work for which they had left father and mother and friends and their homes in far-off France.

"It was not the same elsewhere, however There were some missionaries who appeared to take a different view of the situation. Already they were lodging claims with their respective Consuls, and in order to guard nemselves against the dilatoriness or undertainty of action of their various Governments, they were taking measures to secure nimediate compensation.

"One reverend gentleman, for instance was to be seen day after day holding a sale of loot in a house that he had taken possession of. Another, an American, was carrying on a similar sale in a palatial mansion which had commandeered. The latter was to be seen surrounded by jade and porcelair vases, costly embroideries from the spotled temples, sable cloaks and various other furs, and rows of Buddhas arranged like wild fow! in a positiorer's shop. As his stock became depicted he was in a position to ask any unsatissied customer to call in again, as his converts were bringing in fress supplies of loot almost every day!

"Indeed, not satisfied with the proceeds of his loot sale, this worthy man was enterprising enough to levy compensation on the Chinese, and, in addition to recovering the full value of the damage sustained by his converts, inflicted fines that exceeded that amount according to his own admission—by one-third.

"There are others who took possession temples, sable cloaks and various other furs

"there are others who took possession of Chinese houses who took There are others who took possession of Chinese houses wholesale, and found a source of income in letting or leasing them. The fact of their having a number of converts to support was given by them as a justification of their actions. Unquestionably they had a large number more or less dependent upon them, but some other means might surely have been found. They were very busy in those days. And perhaps that accounts for their taking no notice of the actions of various portions of the allied soldiery. Wholesale robbery, crueity, and the raping of women were going on all round; a regular ergy of rapine surged through the captured city. Yet not one solitary voice of protest was heard.

"It would be gratifying to think that amid all these exponents of the doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount, there was one who called for mercy on the conquered, or asked that even common hymanity should be shown them, or even reminded the gentrals of their own rules of treatmed in the factors.

or asked that even common humanity should be shown them, or even reminded the generals of their own rules of war and fair fighting, or who raised his voice for justice, even if he did not in compassion. What an opportunity lost, which would not have been thrown away on the Chinese, of showing in practice what they had been preaching—Bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, pray for them that despitefully use you. If instead of selling images of Buddha they had used their influence to preserve his temples from desecration and defilement, or offered sanctuary to his priests, it is certain that they would have more materially furthered the cause they have in hand.

"It would be wrong to say that not one

rerially furthered the cause they have in hand.

"It would be wrong to say that not one solitary voice was raised. "Its true it was not raised by any missionary. But there is a rough-looking soldier with a strong face that looks as if it had been hewn out of a block of red sandstene with a blunt hatchet-den. Chaffee of the United States Army. He would be called in England a 'ranker.' He, not content, as Sir Alfred Gaselee was, with keeping his own men from disgracing their country's flag, wrote a letter of remonstrance to Count Waldersee, and received a snub in return for an action which nevertheless redounds immensely to his credit.

nevertheless redounds immensely to his credit.

"Christianity in China has received a staggering blow from which it will not recover during the lives of the present generation. Its progress, so far as anyone can see, in the immediate future is at an end. It is even questionable whether it will not be wiped out altogether in northern China. The terrible assaults by Boxers will largely decrease the number of converts. The temporal advantages that formerly ensued from its profession are now more than counterbalanced by thehatred and persecution that Christianity entails. The worst blow it has received has been through the conduct of the allied soldiery during the late invasion. These men have crucified it in China as truly as the soldiers of Pilate didits founder. And even the Cristian missionaries raised no protest against the crucifixion."

State Education and Church Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the Parochial School at Englewood, N. J. Sunday, June 2, the Rev. Dr. Brann denounced the public schools as un-Christian in their character and deprecated the absence of all Christian training or instruction therein; he also lauded the parochial schools for their teachings of the Christian virtues and a strict I would like to ask who is responsible for

this absence of religious instruction in our public schools? Has not the Catholic clergy persistently

ought the reading of the Bible and the morning prayers, fearing the effect upon the children of their parishes would be to wean

dren of their parishes would be to wean them away from the teachings and dogmas of the Catholic Church?

Is it not also the boast of this same clergy that they have succeeded in many places?

Are they willing that a purely unsectarian religion be taught in our public schools?

Does not the strength of the Catholic Church lie in controlling the education of the children of their communicants and inculcating the doctrines of the Church in the hearts and minds of these children from the cradle upward?

In this country, which supports the grandest public school system in the world, what is the necessity for the parochial schools, except for the selfish reasons above enumerated? Consequently, any division of the educational funds should be vigorously resisted by all who have the welfare of the nation at heart. Church and State must forever remain separate to insure stability or perpetuity of a nation.

History has shown that when Church

nation.

History has shown that when Church overshadowed State, or controlled its affairs, retrogression invariably followed. A broad, general education is the surest protection against the spread of anarchy or socialism and encourages the practice of all the Christian virtues.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Vet Passes Ilis Preliminary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE. This is

fom our local news of the day: "Vet Neus of Acidalla was carrying a double bitter axe on his shoulder the other day when he tripped and fell, the axe cutting off the end of his nose so that i hung by the skin. Dr. Stearns of Long Eddy sewed

I hope Vet is not too late for a place. E. C. H.

Civil Service Examinations for the Philippines TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir. The writer had oceasion recently to take a civil service examination for the Philippines and in the published an-nouncement of the subjects there appeared this: Territorial Government and Administration

Considering the service in which the vacancy existed, and the usual significance of the word Territorial as well as the Standard Dictionary's definition of it, he primed himself with the substance of the various acts of Congress relating to Territories and all other literature he could find relating thereto.

He was surprised, therefore, to find this among the questions at the examination. "Describe the colonial governments of Great Britain. Of Holland."

You will observe that the published notice did not say "Colonial and territorial governments and administration," or even "Territorial governments and administration."

He feels that the examiner has departed from the subject to the injury of the candidates. He does not contend that knowledge of colonial governments is not in every way desirable, but that it would be as fair, tot instance, in an examination entitled "plane

Considering the service in which the vacancy ex-

fair, to instance, in an examination entitled "pil geometry" to ask several questions pertaining algebra because a knowledge of algebra would desirable in mallematics.

FLUSHING, June 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Not only is it true that neighbor takes no interest in neighbor, but the average New Yorker pays no attention even to the part of the town he traverses unless he wishes to alight in a particular vicinity.

I had an object lesson in that this day; there were seven passengers on the rear seat and platform of a Broadway car this afternoon, your humble informant being one of them.

Broadway car this afternoon, your humble informant being one of them.

Now, as I happen to be a chronic Brooklynite, the conspicuous a beence of street signs puzzied me to know just where I was at. "a There was not a single one to tell me whether the car was then crossing Twenty-second or Twenty-niath street. I refuse to believe this could happen to a stranger in this town, though laid out in an irregular and confusing manner.

BROOKLYN, June 2. FRED. DEXHEMBER.

OUR PRIENDS THE . IGOROTYES. Strange Habits and Superstitions of a Tribe

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Edward C. Wilson who is in the Philippines serving with Com pany C of the Twentieth Infantry at Angaqui, has sent a letter to First Sergt. James Welsh of the First Regiment, N. G. P., which contains some interesting facts in regard to a people who have some strange super-

stitions and tastes. The letter reads: "From very close observation and th help of an old Spaniard, who is a friend of mine and has been a settler in this barrie for many years, I have been able to gather the following facts concerning our friends, the Igorottes. In the first place, you do not have to recommend out-door or Delsarte exercise for them, as they are constantly in the open air. Active at all times, they are great mountain climbers and in breathing the pure, clear air of the mountains here, sickness is seldom known among them. As a race they are exceptionally well developed, though somewhat small They are never troubled over dress or its reform. Their one costume answers for all occasions and is practically worn all the year round. They are, however, not overcleanly in their person and about the only time they get a bath is when it rains or when they, by accident, fall into a stream.

"In their habits they closely resemble our Indians, and the prehistoric Indian custom of letting the women do all the work and drudgery while their lords and masters sit around in indolent case, smoking green tobacco in ill-smelling pipes, prevails. The women and children also have acquired the nabit of smoking, and when a lamily gathers around the circle on an evening and begins to smoke that is your cue to flee, for to stay is to be strangled by the dense volume of evil smoke which they produce. I have found that many of these people suffer from a frightful throat disease that resembles cancer, and which I believe to be brought about by their excessive smoking of unseasoned tobacco. They say it is caused by the grea quantity of unknown mineral substances in the water they drink. I have not known the water to affect any of our men in this manner, although they freely drink it and constantly bathe in it.

the water to affect any of our men in this manner, although they freely drink it and constantly bathe in it.

"Superstition enters largely into their cure for sickness. When a part of the body is -njured they tatteo little stars all over the affected parts, believing that by this means they will drive the little devils out that have taken up their abode there. Being exposed to the sun and weather at all times they are constantly shedding their skin, much like a anake. Probably this is the reason they do not wash, for they are so proverbially lazy and indolent in things of this kind that they prefer nature to conduct the job.

"For ornamentation the women gather little berries, which they string and which are then plaited in the strands of their black hair, making quite a pleasing contrast. With tattooing, these are about the only ornaments they affect, excepting some of the older women, who wear necklaces made of the backbones of snakes. I purchased one of these for the equivalent of 20 cents, American money, but have not been able to bring myself to wear it, although they say they are productive of good luck.

"Dogs are considered by these people to be a great delicacy, men and boys making frequent trips to the coast towns, where they gather up all the stray canines they can bring them here and fatten them, afterward disp-sing of them at good figures.

"When death occurs in a family the natives take chickens, meats and other kinds of food and a great feast is held, followed by a wild dance similar to the dances of our western Indians, and on-its close the body is buried, the personal belongings of the dead person are handed around among the relatives and the visitors depart. There are rich mines in this district and some of the hatives are fabulously rich, but they do not seem to be aware of it. When they go to their mines they will not eat meat, as they believe it will make them blind to the sight of gold."

NEARLY SUNK BY A RIVET.

NEARLY SUNK BY A RIVET. A Little Thing That Came Near Causing the

Loss of a Steamship. From the Chicago Record-Herald. The strangest story I ever heard of the sea relates to a copper rivet which was accidentally left in the bilge on the bottom of

a ship by the builders, between two ribs

where it rolled back and forth with the motion

of the vessel until it had worn a hole through the plates.

This remarkable event took place off the coast of Peru. Some years ago a vessel loaded with guano worth several thousand dollars caught fire in the South Pacific and who came ashore in the small hoats and reported the disaster. "Jack" Eyre of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, to whor

reported the disaster. "Jack" Eyre of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co.. New York, to whom the guano was consigned, is a daring fellow, and determined to save that cargo if possible. He knew that guano would not burn, and it was his idea that the hulk of the ship might be found floating somewhere at sea and the valuable cargo recovered. He, therefore, chartered a small English tramp that happened to be at Callao and started out to search for the derelict.

After cruising for two or three weeks he found her, just as he had expected, the woodwork burned to the water's edge, but the hull sound as a dollar and the cargo all right. They towed her into Callao, but the day before reaching that harbor the tramp they had chartered began to fill very rapidly, and the pumps could scarcely keep her afloat. They narrowly escaped sinking with all on board. The leak was a mystery. They had met with no accident, and there was no reason to suspect anything wrong with the plates, for the ship had been in the dry dock shortly before she left Liverpool and was rated Al, heling only between two and three years old. They managed to get her to Callao only by she greatest exertion, and many a time they feared they could not keep her afloat so long.

When the ship went into the dock and was examined it was found that one of the plates about the centre had worn through. Further investigation demonstrated that the damage had been done by a little copper rivet which had been accidentally left in the bottom and had rolled back and forth over the same spet so often and so long that the iron plate had been worn thin, and the pressure of the water had broken through. The mischlevous rivet was there and was taken out and preserved as curiosity.

there and was taken out and preserved as curiosity.

Shipbuilders tell me that this is not an uncommon thing. It is always customary as a precaution to make a thorough search of the bottom of a new ship for rivets and copper filings and other loose metal. Copper filings are especially dangerous, because under certain conditions they are apt to set up a little galvanic battery and do an immense amount of damage.

Document 384 of the Fifty-sixth Congress. From the Scientific American.

In Document No. 384 of the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the Secretary of War states that he has the honor to transmit a letter from th Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., submitting certain facts relative to the claim of Mrs. B. N. Reuter, amounting to \$1, for damages to a window and curtain in her residence, caused by a fragment of rock thrown by a blast by Government employees while removing rock from the river bed and banks of the Ohio River, at Pomeroy, Ohio. The Chief Engineer considers that damages inflicted by the torts of the Government officers or agents are in the nature of unliquidated damages which no executive officer has authority to settle. He therefore recommended that Congress be asked to insert the following amount in the next General Deficiency bill:

POMEROY, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1900, United States Government to Mrs. B. N. Reuter, Dr. To one 14x32 double-strength glass 5.50

The New Theology's Limitations of Omnipo-

I'rom the Outlook. All powers inhere in and come forth from God. But this does not mean that there is no question as to

Total

God's success in anything He wills to do. He wills o have all men come to a knowledge of the truth; but they do not all come to a knowledge of the truth. He wills not that any should perish; but some apparently do perish. He certainly does not will that any should commit sin, and as certainly some do commit sin. He uses means to accomplish his ends. He chooses between the alternatives which lie before Him. And He chooses to make a world of men free to do right, and therefore free to do wrong, that out of their free dom and in their freedom He may develop some of them into an independent moral life like His own, rather than to make a world of slaves who can practise neither virtue nor vice because not endowed with a power of choice. He makes man free that He may make him a man. He wishes man to be a virtuous man, but is determined that he shall be a man, and man can neither be virtuous nor a man unless his virtue is the offspring of his own free will.

ONE OF THE CREW IS A DOG.

He Does His Share of the Work on Board Provincetown Pishing Schooner.

From the Boston Herald. One of the crew of the schooner Isaac Collins of Provincetown, Capt. Joseph Bragg. s a Newfoundland dog. That is, he is one of the crew by common consent, for he makes

himself usoful as well as ornamental, and certainly earns his salt.

This Newfoundlander. Bobbie by name, holds the office of chief high bell ringer of the Collins, and during thick weather when the nen are scattered away taking in cod off the Grand Banks, Bobbie keeps the great bell aft giving loud tongue across the lead-colored en, that the men may keep the vessel in

aft giving loud tongue across the lead-colored sen, that the men may keep the vessel in range of hearing. And, further, on any occasion when not otherwise occupied he will grip in his mouth the dory's painter and hold her along-ide while the men get aboard and take on the day's catch.

Capt. Brag takes con iter b'e satisfaction in the work of h s dog, and says that bethink that others might and the race equally useful in their business.

He came upon Bobbie when East on one of his trips in the Collins, when the dog was a puppy. That was six months ago. The men all liked the pet, and they began to fool with him. One of the games that Bobbie enjoyed, in common with most other little dogs, was to take a rope's end in his teeth and tug and tussle with it. One day the captain, with an eye to the economy of nature, decided that Bobbie should be made useful. He was getting along to the age when he ought to be made to learn the business. With ingenuity that seems to have passed by others, he rigged up the great bell to the main boom, just aft the companionway, attached a bit of rope to the tongue of the bell, and told Bobbie by well-known signal to "Sick him."

Bobbie did as he was bidden, and, at the first cry of the great bell, was fairly intoxicated with his efforts. It beat playing with the men all out of sight, and he couldn't get enough of it—and hasn't been able to get enough of it—and hasn't been able to get enough ever since. One day recently, when the Collins tied up at T whorf. Capt. Bragg fixed up the bell so that Bobbie might be heard and sketched. The recital was a new experience for T wharf with its everpreser? crowd, and among the men who worked there, usually blase enough for most that goes on, however new and strange it might seem to the visitors, there was wonder and admiration.

Bobbie could hardly wait while the heil was teing attached, and wanted to take hold right away. And when finally all was ready he took the rope's end in his jaws, and there was rare music for the waterfront. It's a bell that

POLITICAL NOTES.

A motto for summer political conferences of all kinds: No reasonable organization refused: room for unreasonable organizations on the outside

The applications for exemption from jury service are to be published pursuant to section 1667 of the New York Consolidation Act in the Hariem Local Reporter, Freeman's Journal, Weekly Union, Westhester Independent, North Side News and the Union.

The supervisor of the City Record has been authorized to send out, about June 20, circulars to the city departments requesting from each a list of all officials nd employees for publication in the City Record. This list, the public utility of which is uncertain, has en appearing from time to time.

There are six surviving Governors of New York: ornell, elected in 1879, Cleveland, elected in 1882; Black, elected in 1896, and Roosevelt, elected in 1898 Three of the six. after having been Governor, attained honors in the field of national politics: Cleveland as President, Hill as Senator and Roosevelt as Vice-

s as follows in New York city: Supreme Court, New York county, \$192,000; Surrogate's Court, \$169,000; City Court, \$119,000; City Magistrates, \$327,000; Spe cial Sessions, \$122,000; General Sessions, \$182,000; Municipal courts, \$350,000; Supreme Court, Kings, \$159,000; Surrogate's Court, \$60,000; Queens county courts, \$28,000, and Richmond county courts, \$12,000 a total of \$1,750,000.

The Iowa Prohibitionists held their State conven tion on May 22 and determined to make an agressive local campaign on the Governorship this year, though they polled less than 10,000 votes at the general election a year ago. The prospective Republican can-didate for Governor, Mr. Cummins of Des Moines, has been an advocate in the past of liberal policies as to liquor dealing privileges under the law of Iowa which was for a time a Prohibition State.

South Carolina is one of the States in which elections to political office are made practically at the primary elections, conducted by Democrats only. inder what has come to be known as the South Caro line system, candidates for public office announce The Democrats, who, under existing conditions of suffrage, constitute an overwhelming majority of the roters of South Carolina, make known their reference dates is formally and officially ratified. There are more votes cast at a primary than at a general election.

The Bureau of Incumbrances in Manhattan received last year 3,226 complaints of obstructions, seized and removed 913 incumbrances, and issued 4,780 permits.

The Pennsylvania Ballot law provides that no citizen can vote who is over 22 years old without having previously paid a State and county tax within two years, assessed at least two months before the election and paid at the latest, one month before the election.

The term of City Magistrate Jacob expires on July 1 and the terms of Magistrates Crane, Deuel and Brann on July 1, 1902. There will be no vacancy in the court of General Sessions until Jan. 1, 1907 when the term of Judge Cowing expires. There are four vacancies in the Supreme Court to be filled by election this year, the terms of Judges Lawrence and O'Brien, chosen in 1887, expiring, and the vacancies caused by the appointment of Judges Blanchard and Clarke being filled in November. The terms of Judges Hascall and Schuchman in the City Court expire this year and their successors will be voted for in November.

Of the surviving Governors of Massachusetts, the most prominent in public life is Secretary Long, three times consecutively elected Governor of the Bay State and now Secretary of the Navy. Of the surviving Governors of Virginia, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is the est known. Former Gov. Merriam of Minnesota was Superintendent of the Federal Census of 1900 the remarkable celerity of the taking of which, coupled with its generally accepted accuracy and thoroughness, has made it conspicuous among the enumerations taken by Federal authority in this country. His successor as Governor of Minnesota, Knute Nelson. s one of the United States Senators from that State. Former Gov. Wetmore of Rhode Island is a member of the United States Senate. Senator Proctor of Vermont was a former Governor of his State, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina and Senator Bate

Diminishing Birth Rate in England. From the Fortnightly Review.

of Tennessee were also Governors.

Since the year 1880 the fertility of an English mar lage has appreciably Liclined. The marriages in England and Wales that occurred during 1876 to 1880 subsequently produced 4.17 chtidres per mar riage, or 417 children per 100 marriages; whereas, the marriages that occurred during 1891 to 1898, subsequently produced only 3.74 children per marriage, or 374 children per 100 marriages. A decline in the fertility of marriages equal to nearly fifty children per 100 marriages, and that decline in fertility has occurred during the short period of fifteen years, 1875 to 1893, for the year 1878 is the mean of the pe riod, 1876-1880, and 1893 is the mean of the period

When one observes that marriages in England and Wales are now taking place to the extent of over a quarter of a million yearly, it is easy to see that such a decline in the fertility of a marriage means an immense decline in the actual number of children that are born of these modern marriages as compared with the marriages of only fifteen years ago.

The average number of children produced by a modern French marriage is under three; with us the num ber is under four, with a marked tendency to become fewer. The increase in our population is greatly aided by a low death rate, not by a high birth gate. During recent years the English birth rate has de-clined in a marked degree, which is relatively greater than the fall in the birth rate of any other European country. This decline of the English birth rate has been greater even than the decline of France's

birth rate. The Mild Filipino Mosquito.

From an Article in Lestie's Weekly by Gen. Fred Gran The mosquitoes are not as voracious as in New Jersey, nor are the flies such a nuisance as in this country, although it is summer in the Philippines the year round. .

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. -A

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